

New Australian Lepidoptera.

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I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Kershaw, of the National Museum, Melbourne, and Mr. Glauert, of the West Australian Museum, for the loan of specimens from these collections, and to other valued correspondents.

Fam. LARENTIADAE.

Gen. *Eremodorea* nov.

ἐρημοδωρεα, gift of the desert—

Tongue present. Face rough-scaled. Palpi short, ascending, not reaching middle of face, to which they are appressed; second joint shortly rough-scaled; terminal joint minute, acute. Thorax and abdomen without crests; the former slightly hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings with a large single areole; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 4 from angle, 5 from well above middle, 6 from upper angle, 7 from end of areole connate with 8, 9, 10, which are stalked, 10 separating long before 8, 11 from end of areole. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 4 from angle, 3 from midway between them, 5 from above middle of discocellulars ($\frac{3}{5}$), which are nearly straight, 6 and 7 short-stalked from upper angle, 11 anastomosing with cell from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.

I know of no near ally to this genus. The neuration is similar to that of *Chætolopha*, but the palpi and wingshape are quite different. It is interesting also as coming from the dry west of Queensland. My specimen was taken at light during a period of intense drought.

Eremodorea haplopsara n. sp.

ἀπλοψαρος, simple grey—

♀. 28 mm. Head whitish-grey; face blackish. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish-grey. Thorax whitish-grey, with a few fuscous scales. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous, with pale rings. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen long, oblique, gently rounded, becoming slightly sinuate towards tornus; pale grey; markings and slight irroration towards margins fuscous; a very fine irregular dentate line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a discal dot beyond middle, closely followed by a slightly darker narrow median shade; a slightly wavy subterminal line; a terminal line; cilia whitish, with narrow fuscous bars opposite veins. Hindwings very elongate, almost spathulate, termen rounded and slightly waved, but almost straight in tornal third; colour as forewings; a discal dot about middle; a strongly sinuate subterminal line; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Quilpie, in May; one specimen.

Anomocentris capnoxutha, n. sp.

καπνοξουθος, dark tawny—

♂. 16-17 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi very small; whitish. Antennæ whitish; in male with short slender pectinations ending in tufts of long cilia. Abdomen brownish-fuscous; apices of segments whitish. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex pointed, termen

slightly rounded, moderately oblique; fuscous-brown; a slender whitish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight; a whitish slightly waved submarginal line, indented above middle, beneath this almost touching margin, ending on tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; brownish-fuscous; cilia fuscous.

This tiny species was taken flying in the late afternoon near sunset.

Queensland: Miles and Roma, in April and May; two specimens.

Fam. STERRHIDAE.

Sterrha pulcherrima n. sp.

pulcherrimus, most beautiful—

♂. 30 mm. Head and collar brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous. Antennæ grey; pectinations in male 3, extreme apex simple. Thorax crimson. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; crimson; a subdorsal spot near base and three narrow transverse fasciæ grey sprinkled with white; some orange-brown suffusion preceding first and between first and second and second and third lines; first fascia at $\frac{1}{5}$, straight, not reaching costa; second in middle with a median posterior tooth; third at $\frac{2}{3}$, slightly waved; a wavy white subterminal line with two small posterior teeth above middle; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; transverse grey lines at $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia white.

West Australia: Tammin, in September; one specimen.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

Chlorocoma pediobates n. sp.

πεδιοβατης, roaming the plains.

♂. 20-23 mm. Face and front of crown ochreous-brown; back of crown green; fillet white. Palpi ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in male 5, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ simple. Thorax green. Abdomen green, with whitish scales on apices of segments. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight except near base and apex, apex obtusely pointed, termen almost straight, oblique; green sparsely sprinkled with minute whitish scales; a whitish subterminal line scarcely traceable; costal edge ochreous; cilia green, apices pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings.

Differs from *C. asemanta* Meyr., which I have not seen, in the colour of face and front of crown; from *C. dichloraria* Gn. in the absence of a pale longitudinal abdominal streak and in the green cilia.

Queensland: Miles, in May; five specimens.

Gen. *Lophothorax* nov.

λοφοθωραξ, with crested thorax—

Face not projecting. Tongue present. Palpi moderate, thickened with appressed scales, rough beneath. Antennæ in female shortly bipectinate. Thorax with a posterior crest. Posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 5 from well above middle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from near end of cell anastomosing with 12. Hindwings with discocellulars angled, 3 and 4 separate, 5 nearly approximated to 6, 6 and 7 separate, 12 approximated to cell to $\frac{1}{3}$, thence diverging.

Lophothorax alamphodes n. sp.

ἀλαμπωδης, dark—

♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous and whitish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous, base whitish beneath. Antennæ dark fuscous; pectinations in female $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous; tibiæ and tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex subrectangular, termen rounded, oblique, crenulate; fuscous unevenly sprinkled with whitish; markings dark fuscous; a small ill-defined basal patch followed by a whitish suffusion; a strongly dentate line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a short linear oblique discal mark followed by a large ill-defined whitish spot; from beneath this an ill-defined dentate line to mid-dorsum; a finely denticulate line, white-edged posteriorly, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa strongly incurved below middle to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia fuscous, bases barred with white. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; grey; on dorsum and towards termen strigulated with whitish; cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; one specimen.

Protophyta benigna n. sp.

benignus, pleasing—

♂. 60 mm. Head whitish-brown; face white. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale grey, beneath white. Antennæ brown, apical half of stalk pale grey; pectinations in male 3. Thorax whitish-brown. Abdomen white, dorsum tinged with grey towards base. Legs white, with sparse fuscous irroration; anterior tibiæ brown; anterior and middle tarsi grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen strongly rounded, wavy, moderately oblique; grey-whitish; a brownish basal suffusion traversed by a fine dark brown streak; a dark brown line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards for a short distance, thence acutely angled and angled again inwardly above middle, thence inwardly oblique to $\frac{1}{6}$ dorsum; a moderately broad grey-brownish fascia, its inner edge from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to mid-dorsum, gently waved above middle, outer edge from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, irregularly waved to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; followed immediately by a broad whitish line, beyond which the terminal area is pale grey; a faint whitish subterminal line interrupted towards dorsum by two or three very short dark fuscous streaks; cilia grey-whitish, apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate, and toothed on vein 4; colour and markings as forewings, but with no basal markings. Underside whitish; a dark fuscous discal dot on each wing followed by a wavy transverse line not reaching margins, edged posteriorly by whitish line; terminal area suffused with brown containing a dentate dark fuscous line not reaching margins, its upper end enlarged into a roundish blotch, its whole posterior edge defined by a white line; on the hindwings the postmedian line has a postmedian tooth, and the subterminal is replaced by a broad fascia.

Nearly allied to *P. castanea*, Turn., but much larger and more distinctly marked, especially distinguished by the basal markings of forewings.

Queensland: Beaudesert, in October; one specimen, which flew into the railway carriage as it was approaching the town.

Fam. OENOCRROMIDAE.

Taxeotis thegalea n. sp.

θηγαλεος, pointed—

♂♀. 27-30 mm. Head grey; face blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of underside white sharply defined. Antennæ grey; in male slightly laminate, very shortly ciliated. Thorax, abdomen, and legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex acutely pointed, termen

slightly sinuate, oblique; 12 anastomosing with areole (5♂) or connected with it by a short bar (3♂ 1♀); pale grey with very slight fuscous irroration; markings fuscous; a slender line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, often obsolete; a minute discal dot; a slender line perpendicular to $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, soon angled and sinuate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; often reduced to a series of dots, followed by a second parallel dotted line, occasionally pale-edged posteriorly; a terminal series of dots; cilia pale grey, apices fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings, but markings less distinct.

Best distinguished from *T. intermixtaria* Wlk., which it resembles, by the shorter palpi and acute apices of forewings.

West Australia: Mount Barker, Collie, and Denmark, in November; Perth and Mogumber, in October; nine specimens.

Taxeotis lechrioschema n. sp.

λεχριοσχημος, with oblique pattern—

♂. 22-26 mm. Head and thorax grey; face blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; blackish, lower surface white sharply defined. Antennæ grey-whitish; in male slightly laminate and shortly ciliated. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings rather narrow, triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 11 anastomosing with areole (5♂); grey faintly strigulated with fuscous, sometimes brownish-tinged; markings dark fuscous; a slender oblique line from $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum not reaching costa; a minute discal dot; a dot on $\frac{3}{4}$ costa; a strong double line from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum to apex, its outer component finely dentate, followed by a series of dots; terminal area beyond this darker grey; a terminal series of dots; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; a double line from mid-dorsum seldom reaching middle; sometimes a subterminal line; colour, terminal dots, and cilia as forewings.

A neat little species, which should be easily recognised.

West Australia: Merredin, in September; Tammin, in October; five specimens.

Taxeotis eutyctodes n. sp.

εὐτυκτος, well-wrought—

♂ 25-26 mm. Head whitish-ochreous anteriorly, grey posteriorly; face ferruginous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; ferruginous sometimes with some white or whitish scales at base beneath. Antennæ grey; in male minutely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair sprinkled with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 12 connected by a bar with areole; a ferruginous line containing costal, median, and dorsal dots from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a discal dot; a fuscous mark on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa from beneath which runs a ferruginous black-dotted sinuate line to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, closely followed by a parallel fuscous line; a pale subterminal line preceded by some fuscous dots; a submarginal series of blackish dots; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; a transverse fuscous line from $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum not reaching costa; sometimes a short fuscous mark at tornus; submarginal dots and cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Perth, in September; four specimens.

Taxeotis xanthogramma Low.

In my revision (Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1929, p. 489) the length of the palpi is given incorrectly. The correct length is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Also from West Australia: Tammin, in September.

Taeotis maerens n. sp.

maerens, mournful—

♂♀. 25-28 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish or whitish-grey; face blackish. Palpi wholly blackish. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen rounded, oblique; 12 anastomosing with areole (7 ♂ 1♀) or connected by a bar (3♂ 1♀); grey, with a few fuscous scales; markings fuscous; sub-basal line obsolete or faintly indicated; a minute discal dot; postmedian line reduced to a series of minute dots; it arises at right angles from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa, but is soon angled and sinuate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum and followed by a parallel series of dots; a series of dots on termen; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

West Australia: Perth, in September and October; Margaret River, in October; Denmark, in November; nineteen specimens.

Taxeotis helicta n. sp.

ἑλικτος, twisted.—

♂. 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey; face blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; blackish, base of lower surface white sharply defined. Antennæ grey; in male minutely ciliated. Legs grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen rounded, oblique; 12 anastomising with areole; uniformly grey with two blackish lines; first at $\frac{1}{3}$, straight; second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, transverse to middle, there sharply bent inwards and strongly concave to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey; cilia grey.

West Australia: Merredin, in September; one specimen.

Taxeotis pychnomochla n. sp.

πυχνομοχλος, thickly barred—

♂. 18-20 mm. Head and thorax grey; face blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of lower surface white sharply defined. Antennæ grey; in male minutely ciliated. Abdomen whitish-grey, with a few fuscous scales. Legs grey-whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen rounded, oblique; grey, with dark fuscous markings; a straight thick line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a discal dot; a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum, with a small posterior tooth beneath costa, thence thicker and slightly incurved, partly edged posteriorly with white; a suffused whitish subterminal line; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; a short slender transverse fuscous line from dorsum beyond middle; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Merredin, in September; Coorow in October; two specimens.

Taxeotis didymosticha n. sp.

διδυμοστυχος, twin-lined—

♂. 18 mm. Head and thorax grey; face blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of lower surface white sharply defined. Antennæ grey; in male minutely ciliated. Abdomen missing. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 12 connected by a bar

with areole; grey, with numerous slender whitish transverse lines; costa strigulated with whitish; markings dark fuscous; an obscure double sub-basal transverse fuscous line; a discal dot; a short mark on $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, from beneath which runs a twice sinuate double line to dorsum before tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; some whitish and fuscous strigulæ on dorsum; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Tammin, in October; one specimen.

Taxeotis celidora n. sp.

κηλιδορος, blotched—

♀. 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale grey; face blackish. Palpi 2; blackish, lower surface to $\frac{2}{3}$ white sharply defined. Antennæ grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings rather narrow, triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex acutely pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; 12 anastomosing with areole; grey; a transverse blackish line at $\frac{1}{3}$; another dentate and sinuate at $\frac{2}{3}$; included area suffused with dark fuscous; second line broadly edged with fuscous posteriorly; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey, with fuscous points. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; two female examples. With these I took one male (15 mm., 12 connected with areole by a bar), which differs in the absence of the broad central blotch on forewings, but is in too poor condition for description.

Gen. *Cycloprorodes* nov.

κυκλοπρωρωδης, with rounded prow—

Face with smooth rounded prominence. Tongue present. Palpi moderate, porrect rather slender, smooth-scaled except at base beneath. Antennæ in female shortly bipectinate. Thorax and abdomen rather stout; the former hairy beneath. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings with a simple areole; 5 from middle of cell, 11 free, 10 from cell giving off 9 to anastomose with 7, 8. Hindwings with 5 from middle of cell, 6 from upper angle, 7 separate, 12 closely approximated to cell as far as middle.

In neuration this agrees with *Symphylistis* Turn., but differs in the prominent face and stouter build.

Cycloprorodes apalama n. sp.

ἀπαλαμος, sluggish—

♀. 40 mm. Head and thorax brown; face whitish ochreous, lateral margins blackish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish, terminal and apices of second joints ochreous-whitish. Antennæ whitish, pectinations fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, with slight fuscous irroration. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen rounded, oblique; brown sprinkled and strigulated with fuscous; a small fuscous discal spot beyond middle; a thick dark fuscous line with dentate posterior edge from apex to tornus; terminal area beyond this pale brown; cilia pale brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; terminal area suffused with fuscous; cilia whitish.

South Australia: Adelaide, in May; one specimen received from Mr. J. O. Wilson.

Dichromodes mesoporphyra n. sp.

μεσοπορφυρος, purple in the middle—

♂. 20 mm. ♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax reddish-ochreous. Palpi 2; blackish, basal half beneath white sharply defined. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 3. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; reddish-ochreous; a broad median reddish-purple band containing a minute fuscous discal dot; its anterior edge partly whitish, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, with subcostal, median, and subdorsal posterior teeth; posterior edge curved, denticulate, bordered with whitish, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; an interrupted reddish-purple subterminal shade; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; an ill-defined darker shade from $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum to midcosta; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

The sexes are similar. In my revision I was mistaken in ascribing the female to *D. rufula* Prout. Actually it is a very distinct species.

West Australia: Northampton, in October; Cunderdin, in November; two specimens.

Dichromodes rufilinea n. sp.

rufilineus, reddish-lined—

♂♀. 22-26 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; blackish basal half beneath white sharply defined. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; dark grey with fuscous markings; a faint curved, sub-basal line; antemedian from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, straight, with two posterior teeth, one above and one below middle; a small oval pale centred discal spot; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, edged posteriorly by a pale line; immediately beyond this a subterminal fascia with a median rectangular projection and excavations above and below, inner edge of fascia below middle suffused with reddish; cilia grey, with whitish points and apices. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

West Australia: Merredin, in September; two specimens.

Dichromodes subrufa n. sp.

subrufus, somewhat reddish—

♂♀. 23-24 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; grey with a few white scales at base beneath. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 4. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey; markings fuscous mixed with pale reddish; a moderate dark basal patch containing two pale transverse lines; median band fuscous, narrow; anterior edge from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to mid-dorsum, nearly straight; posterior from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, slightly angled outwards in middle, narrowly whitish-edged posteriorly; a median discal dot; a fine irregularly denticulate subterminal line; a submarginal shade with a rectangular median projection posteriorly, excavated above and beneath, posteriorly narrowly edged with whitish; an obscure series of terminal dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; darker towards termen; cilia grey.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; two specimens.

Dichromodes phæoxesta n. sp.

φαιοξέστος, darkly polished—

♂♀. 28-30 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; blackish, basal half beneath white sharply defined. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in male 6. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; glossy fuscous; an obscure dentate dark line at $\frac{1}{3}$; a dark fuscous discal dot; postmedian line obscure, denticulate, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa sinuate to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, edged whitish posteriorly, towards dorsum double; following this some slender dark streaks on veins; a very obscure whitish subterminal line; an interrupted dark terminal line; cilia fuscous, with whitish points. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; slight fuscous marks on and before tornus; terminal edge fuscous; cilia grey, apices whitish.

West Australia: Merredin, in September; five specimens.

Dichromodes typhistis n. sp.

τυφιστίς, smoky—

♀. 26-28 mm. Head grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey, with some white scales above and sharply white at base beneath. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous; patagia and tegulæ grey. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey, with sparse fuscous irroration and obscure darker markings; two slender transverse lines near base; antemedian at $\frac{1}{3}$, dentate, very obscure; a short transverse linear discal mark; postmedian fuscous posteriorly edged with whitish, very obscure; subterminal faintly marked, sinuate, denticulate; a fine whitish subterminal line; a terminal series of triangular dots; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey, darker towards termen; cilia grey.

South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges, in November; type received from Mr. J. O. Wilson, West Australia; Mogumber, in October; two specimens.

Dichromodes capnoporphyræ n. sp.

καπνοπορφύρος, dark purple—

♀. 24-26 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; wholly fuscous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs with whitish rings, fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular; costa straight to near apex, apex obtusely pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous, purpletinged, with darker markings; two slender transverse sub-basal lines; a slender antemedian line at $\frac{1}{4}$; a linear transverse median discal mark; postmedian slender from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa, obliquely outwards, bent inwards in middle to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a terminal series of dots; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a fuscous median line. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; sometimes a small fuscous discal mark; cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Mogumber, in October; two specimens.

Enchocrana lacista Turn.

In one female and in a male from Coorow vein 12 of the hindwings anastomoses with the cell. Antennal pectinations in male 6.

Enchocrana oxystoma n. sp.

ὄξυστομος, sharp-toothed—

♀. 28 mm. Head fuscous sprinkled with whitish; frontal process long, slender, acutely pointed. Palpi 2; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennæ fuscous; pectinations in female 3. Thorax and abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa very long, straight, apex acute, termen long, strongly rounded, strongly oblique; fuscous, with very slender fuscous lines; antemedian at $\frac{1}{4}$, outwardly oblique; postmedian from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, slightly sinuate; a terminal line; cilia fuscous, with whitish bars between crenulations. Hindwings with termen not rounded, toothed on veins 3 and 6; as forewings, but lines scarcely traceable.

In the hindwings 12 anastomoses with the cell.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; one specimen.

Lissomma thrasyschema n. sp.

θραυσσημος, boldly patterned—

♀. 34 mm. Head blackish sprinkled with whitish; face with a rounded prominence, from which springs a down-curved beak-like chitinous process. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish sprinkled with whitish. Antennæ fuscous; in female simple. Thorax with a posterior crest; blackish sprinkled with whitish. (Abdomen missing.) Legs blackish, with whitish rings; posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex acute, termen rounded, oblique, dentate; white partly suffused with blackish, appearing grey; markings blackish; costal and median basal spots, the latter with acute posterior tooth; a sinuate sub-basal transverse line; antemedian at $\frac{1}{3}$, irregularly dentate; several streaks on veins in median area; a large transversely oval pale-centred discal spot; postmedian from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, irregularly dentate, a sharp posterior tooth beneath costa and an anterior tooth above dorsum; edged posteriorly with white; a wavy subterminal line from costa before apex to tornus, edged posteriorly with white; a series of interneural streaks running into termen, on which is a dark line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen scarcely rounded, dentate; basal half white, with a small fuscous discal mark; posterior half grey, with two irregular blackish postmedian lines, the second edged white; an incomplete white-edged subterminal line, cilia barred with blackish on apices of dentations.

I formerly separated *Dinocephalus* Prout from *Lissomma* Warr. by the absence of middle spurs, but the affinities of this species are with the former genus, which should, I think, be merged in the latter.

West Australia: Yanchep, in September; one specimen.

Gen. *Nycticleptes* nov.

νυκτικλεπτης, prowling by night—

Face with moderate rounded projection. Tongue strongly developed. Palpi moderately long, porrect; second joint thickened above and beneath with rough hairs; terminal joint short and very stout, apex obtusely rounded; Thorax and abdomen stout; thorax hairy above and beneath with a small basal dorsal crest; abdomen smooth-scaled. Coxæ and femora hairy; tibiæ with spurs short; posterior with middle spurs. Forewings with cell $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 4 from shortly above, 5 from well above middle ($\frac{2}{5}$), 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked from shortly before angle, 10 from cell,

approximated to 8, 9 beyond 7 but not connected, 11 from $\frac{3}{4}$, free. Hindwings with cell not quite $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from near angle, 4 from angle, 5, 6, 7 closely approximated at origin, 12 closely approximated to cell from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence diverging.

It is likely that in other examples 10 may be connected with 8, 9 forming a long narrow areole. The structure of the antennæ is not known. The genus is near *Hypographa*, differing in 11 of forewings being free, and the close approximation of 5 and 6 of the hindwings.

Nycticleptes lechriodesma n. sp.

λεχριοδεσμος, obliquely banded—

♂. 50 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. (Antennæ missing.) Legs fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa and termen long, dorsum comparatively short, costa straight, apex acute, termen rounded, sinuate beneath apex, shortly dentate; fuscous; a broad subterminal fuscous-whitish fascia from apex to tornus, anterior edge nearly straight, posterior edge slightly curved, crenulate; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly toothed on veins 4 and 6; colour as forewings, with a similar but broader subterminal band.

South Australia: Purnong, near Murray Bridge; type in National Museum, Melbourne.

Oenochroma celidophora n. sp.

κηλιδοφορα, blotched—

♂♀. 32-36 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; pale grey. Antennæ grey; pectinations in male 10. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs whitish sprinkled with grey; tarsi grey; anterior tibiæ with a terminal hook. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to beyond middle, thence slightly incurved, apex acute, termen sinuate, slightly oblique; pale grey, with a few fuscous scales; an oblique suffused grey line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum, a slightly sinuate line of minute fuscous dots from costa near apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; cilia grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings, but subterminal dots not developed. Underside whitish, with a large oval dark fuscous blotch above tornus in forewings only, and slender subterminal dotted lines on both wings.

Best differentiated from *O. subustaria* Wlk. by the markings on underside.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; six specimens.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Graphiphora ctenota n. sp.

κτενωτος, pectinated—

♂. 34 mm. Head reddish-brown; lower edge of face whitish-ochreous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish-ochreous, outer surface of second joint dark fuscous edged beneath with brown. Antennæ grey; pectinations in male 3 (apices broken off). Thorax reddish-brown; tegulæ except apices whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey; beneath whitish, with lateral blackish spots. Legs fuscous, partly tinged brownish, with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, not oblique; pale ochreous-brown, with blackish markings and strigulæ; these strigulæ are most developed on costal and dorsal margins, with one larger in mid-disc at $\frac{1}{3}$; orbicular obsolete; reniform narrow, subcrescentric; an interrupted line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, outwardly curved, bent

inwards to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum ; slight indications of a subterminal line ; cilia pale brownish. Hindwings with termen rounded ; fuscous, paler, towards base ; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish, with a fuscous median line.

If it were not for the male antennæ, this might be mistaken for an aberration of *G. compta* Wlk.

New South Wales : Scone, in October ; one specimen received from Mr. H. T. Nicholas.

Gen. *Thoracolopha* nov.

θωρακολοφος, with crested thorax.

Face not prominent. Palpi ascending, not reaching beyond middle of face ; second joint thickened with appressed scales ; terminal joint very short or minute, obtuse. Antennæ of male very shortly ciliated. Thorax clothed with scales ; with a posterior crest and large tegulæ. Abdomen without crest. Posterior tibiæ hairy ; middle spurs present. Neuration normal.

Though reluctant to make a new genus, I am unable to place the three following species in any previously described. Of Australian genera, they appear nearest to *Syntheta* Turn., but differ in the much shorter palpi, the larger tegulæ, and the origin of the obsolescent vein 5 of the hindwings from the middle of cell. Type *T. pissonephra*.

Thoracolopha pissonephra n. sp.

πισσονεφρος, with black reniform.

♂♀. 27-30 mm. Head blackish or whitish-ochreous. Palpi blackish, apices whitish. Antennæ blackish ; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax blackish ; patagia sometimes edged with grey, or sometimes patagia and centre ochreous-whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous, with ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, not oblique ; fuscous-grey ; costa strigulated with blackish and ochreous-whitish ; sometimes a white median sub-basal dot ; orbicular small, circular, outlined with white ; reniform large, black, triangular, the posterior inferior angle produced ; a transverse dentate fuscous line between stigmata ; a blackish subterminal shade beneath costa ; some dark fuscous streaks ending in pale terminal dots ; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; grey ; a fuscous discal dot and terminal line ; cilia grey, apices fuscous.

West Australia : Albany, in November ; Margaret River, in October ; Perth ; Narrogin ; six specimens.

Thoracolopha plæsiospila n. sp.

πλαισιοσπιλος, square-spotted—

♂. 23 mm. Head brownish-fuscous. Palpi with minute terminal joint ; ochreous-whitish, external surface of second joint except apex dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous ; ciliations in male less than $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax with a strong posterior crest ; brownish-fuscous. (Abdomen missing.) Legs dark fuscous, with whitish rings ; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique ; pale fuscous reddish-tinged ; markings blackish ; a whitish costal dot near base, a second at $\frac{1}{2}$, a third in middle, and five more between this and apex ; a fine transverse line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, sharply indented above dorsum ; a large somewhat quadrangular

reniform connected by a wavy line with mid-dorsum ; beyond this is a paler area traversed by a fine line, which starts from a midcostal dot and is bent twice quadrangularly well beyond reniform and again beneath it, whence it proceeds direct to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; a terminal series of spots edged anteriorly with reddish ; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate ; whitish, with grey discal dot and terminal suffusion ; cilia whitish, bases grey.

Queensland : Cunnamulla, in April ; one specimen.

Thoracolopha alychnodes n. sp.

ἀλυχνωδης, dark—

♂. 26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous ; thorax with a strong posterior crest. Palpi with terminal joint very short, obtuse ; dark fuscous, terminal and apex of second joint ochreous-whitish. Antennæ fuscous ; ciliations in male about $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs dark fuscous, with whitish rings ; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique ; fuscous-grey ; a whitish costal dot near base, a second at $\frac{1}{4}$, a third at middle, and two more beyond this ; an obscure double very strongly dentate dark fuscous line at $\frac{1}{4}$; reniform scarcely indicated by a pale dot ; a very fine wavy dark line starting from a dot on midcosta, quadrangularly bent well beyond and beneath reniform, thence to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum ; cilia fuscous, apices paler. Hindwings with termen rounded ; whitish-grey ; cilia whitish, with a grey sub-basal line.

Queensland : Gayndah, in October ; one specimen.

Caradrina stigmatucha n. sp.

στιγματουχος, well branded—

♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax grey sprinkled with whitish. Palpi grey sprinkled with whitish ; base and inner surface white. Antennæ black finely annulated with whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous ; anterior pair dark fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight, termen gently rounded, not oblique ; grey sprinkled with white and fuscous, appearing light grey ; a short fuscous mark from base of costa, edged posteriorly white ; a fine shortly dentate line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, indented above dorsum ; interrupting this, a round white orbicular spot with grey centre ; a fuscous shade from costa before middle to mid-dorsum ; immediately beyond this an 8-shaped white reniform with two grey centres ; postmedian double, partly filled in with white and with some white dots beyond, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus, sinuate, with a sharp tooth above tornus ; a grey subterminal shade, well defined posteriorly, with quadrangular projections above and below middle ; a terminal series of fuscous lunules edged with white ; cilia grey, with narrow whitish bars. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded ; pale grey ; cilia whitish, with a pale grey sub-basal line.

Queensland : Roma, in April ; one specimen.

Gen. *Thaumasiodes* nov.

θαυμασιωδης, marvellous—

Tongue present. Palpi moderate, upturned ; second joint moderately thickened ; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Abdomen with prominent crests on sixth and seventh segments. Posterior tibiæ smooth ; all spurs

present and long. Forewings without areole ; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 3 and 4 separate. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell near base.

Allied to *Arceoptera* Hmps., from which it differs in the strong abdominal crests and separation of 3 and 4 of the hindwings.

Thaumasiodes eurymitra n. sp.

ευρυμιτρος, broadly girdled—

♀. 12 mm. Head white. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous ; basal joint white. Thorax with anterior half white, posterior half fuscous. Abdomen fuscous ; base, crests, and underside whitish. Legs fuscous ; posterior pair white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen rounded, strongly oblique ; grey, greenish-tinged ; markings blackish partly outlined with white ; a broad antemedian fascia, inner edge from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to dorsum near base, outer edge from midcosta to mid-dorsum with a small acute tooth beneath costa and another below middle ; a curved dentate line edged white posteriorly from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to below middle of disc ; a short white indented line from costa near apex ; rather large apical and subapical fuscous spots ; cilia pale grey, bases barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded ; colour and antemedian band as forewings.

North Queensland : Lake Barrine, in September ; one specimen.

Gen *Eremobates* nov.

ερημοβατης, roaming the desert—

Tongue present. Face with strong conical rounded protuberance. Antennæ in male shortly ciliated. Palpi rather long, porrect, thickened with appressed scales ; terminal joint short, obtuse. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Abdomen with small basal crest. Legs smooth ; posterior tibiæ with middle spurs. Forewings with areole ; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 5 from slightly above, 6 from upper angle, 7 connate with 8, 9 from areole, 10 separate, 11 from cell. Hindwings with cell less than $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5 from below middle parallel to 4, 6 and 7 connate from upper angle, 12 anastomosing with cell near base, thence diverging.

Not near any other genus, though structurally it approaches *Tarache*.

Eremobates dolera n. sp.

δολερος, deceitful—

♂. 28 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; brown. Antennæ grey ; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings ; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique ; basal area dark brown ; a broad median band, anteriorly dark brown, posteriorly suffused with pale grey, edged by whitish-ochreous lines, anterior from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum, posterior from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to dorsum near tornus, with a strong obtuse median tooth ; terminal area suffused pale grey ; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots ; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded ; a faint antemedian fuscous discal dot ; a terminal fuscous band, broad at apex, narrowing suddenly above tornus ; cilia grey-whitish.

Superficially this species is very suggestive of the *Larentiadae*.

Central Australia : Tennant's Creek ; type in National Museum, Melbourne.

Selepa picilinea n. sp.

picilineus, with pitch-black lines—

♀. 28 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax grey. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, crest on basal segment represented by a small grey disc. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings rather broadly sub-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen gently rounded, oblique; light grey, with blackish markings; antemedian line double from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum slightly outwardly curved, indented above dorsum; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, obtusely bent in middle, posteriorly edged with white; a broad oblique suffusion connects middle of first with origin of second line; in this is a white discal dot; three or four costal dots beyond this; faint indication of a subterminal line; a terminal series of triangular dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly waved; whitish suffused with grey towards termen; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Rockhampton in May; one specimen.

Calathusa hemicapna n. sp.

ἑμικαπνος, half dusky—

♀. 27 mm. Head and palpi grey. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, with a few whitish scales, patagia broadly grey. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; basal area and costal half broadly dark fuscous; remainder of disc whitish, with dark fuscous irroration and markings; a fine dentate transverse line from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa, becoming outwardly oblique at its upper end; an oblique series of four dots between veins follows this; a broad sinuous line from before tornus; a submarginal series of dots between veins; cilia grey, bases barred with fuscous.

Queensland: Roma, in April; one specimen.

Calathusa phæoneura n. sp.

φαιονευρος, dark-veined—

♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Palpi grey. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, with a few reddish scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey, with whitish rings. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey, with dark fuscous markings and some patchy whitish suffusion; an outwardly curved line from before $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; an outwardly oblique line from before $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, rather sharply angled in middle, again angled and thence transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; terminal area partly suffused with white, traversed by fine interrupted streaks on veins; a submarginal series of dots between veins; cilia whitish, with grey bars. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; grey-whitish suffused with grey towards apex; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Yelarbon, near Inglewood, in November; one specimen.

Diatenes acrocausta n. sp.

ἀκροκαυστος, scorched at the apex—

♀. 32 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown, with few scattered blackish scales. Palpi 3, second joint long, expanded antero-posteriorly towards apex, terminal joint short, obtuse; pale brownish. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen sprinkled with whitish and towards base with pale ochreous.

Legs fuscous, with brown-whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rectangular, termen straight, rounded beneath, scarcely oblique; whitish-brown; a suffused interrupted brown costal streak to $\frac{3}{5}$; an incompletely developed double dentate sub-basal fuscous transverse line; reniform small, quadrangular, pale centred with brown outline; a triangular dark fuscous apical blotch bounded by a straight line from $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to midtermen; in it three pale costal dots and a large oval apical brown spot; a very fine parallel dark fuscous line precedes blotch, which is traversed by a fine fuscous subterminal line prolonged by a series of dots to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a submarginal series of pale dots; cilia fuscous, on apex whitish-brown, below middle grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey, paler towards base; cilia grey. Underside of hindwings with a fuscous spot at $\frac{1}{3}$, and curved transverse postmedian and subterminal lines.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; one specimen.

Gen. *Alophosoma* Turn.

The conical frons has an apical circular depression partly hidden by a tuft of scales above it.

Alophosoma cana n. sp.

canus, whitish-grey—

♂. 35 mm. ♀. 40 mm. Head and palpi grey. Antennæ grey; in male bipectinate, pectinations 3. Thorax grey mixed with whitish. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs whitish-grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, slightly arched before apex, apex rounded-rectangular; termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey largely suffused with whitish; a whitish basal patch edged by a fine fuscous line, very strongly toothed in middle, indented above and beneath; fine fuscous streaks on veins; a fine curved wavy fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to before tornus, indented above dorsum; two spots above tornus and several interneural streaks between these and costa fuscous; cilia whitish, with grey bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; in male white narrowly suffused grey on apex and termen; in female grey except near base and dorsum; cilia white.

North Queensland: Georgetown; two specimens in rather poor condition.

Prorocopis mitotypa n. sp.

μιτοτυπος, thread-marked—

♂. 28 mm. Head and thorax grey sprinkled with whitish. Palpi grey, bases whitish. Antennæ grey; cilia in male $\frac{2}{3}$ with slightly longer bristles. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; basal crest fuscous. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey; markings formed by extremely slender fuscous lines; a sub-basal line acutely toothed above middle; a double wavy line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; orbicular shortly before this, small, circular, and slenderly outlined; reniform large; postmedian obsolete at costa, outwardly curved to well below middle, thence curved upwards and touching reniform, curved again downwards, indented, ending on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; subterminal pale; irregularly dentate, partly fuscous-edged; a crenulate submarginal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; white, slightly suffused with grey on termen; cilia white.

Central Australia: Mount Liebig; one specimen received from Mr. J. O. Wilson.

Ophyx dochmotoma n. sp.

δοχμοτομος, obliquely divided—

♂. 40 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi with second joint reaching vertex, thickened with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, stout, obtuse; blackish, extreme base white, apex of terminal joint whitish. Antennæ grey; in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$) with longer bristles. Legs grey, with whitish rings; knees of anterior pair blackish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight but slightly sinuate, apex pointed, termen gently rounded, slightly crenulate, strongly oblique; grey; extreme costal edge whitish in central portion; indications of a slender fuscous dentate antemedian line; reniform dotlike, pale, with fuscous outline; a fine, almost straight ochreous-whitish line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum bounding a narrow obscure fuscous fascia with dentate posterior edge; a crenulate fuscous terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour, terminal band, and cilia as forewings; in male the dorsal half of cell is occupied by a finely corrugated scaleless area, which is prolonged for a short distance between veins 5 and 6; 6 and 7 are separate at origin.

Queensland: Noosa, in May; one specimen.

Gen. *Chorizomena* nov.

χωριζομενος, remote, isolated—

Tongue well developed. Palpi very slender, smooth, porrect, not reaching beyond face. Face smooth. Thorax and abdomen slender, not hairy. Legs smooth; posterior tibiæ without middle spurs. Forewings with 2 from middle of cell, 4 from angle, 3 from midway between, 5 from shortly above angle, discocellular incurved, cell $\frac{2}{5}$, areole very large and projecting beyond cell to $\frac{3}{5}$, 6 from near base of areole, 7 from near its apex, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 from areole very near them, 11 from middle of cell, running close to areole but not connected. Hindwings with dorsum long; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 4 from angle, 3 from midway between, 5 approximated at origin to 4, 6 from upper angle, 7 from before middle of cell, strongly curved and closely approximated to 12, but not connected.

The species described below has the wing-shape of one of the *Terpna* group of the *Geometridæ*. Structurally, it is certainly one of the *Noctuidæ*, but with curious modifications of the neuration, especially of the hindwings. I do not know any related genera.

Chorizomena nivosa n. sp.

nivosus, snow-white—

♀. 30 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi pale fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base white. Abdomen white; terminal segments greyish; tuft white. Forewings triangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; white with fuscous dots; a dot on $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, and another in disc above it; a pair of subcostal dots at $\frac{1}{3}$ arranged transversely, a postmedian line of dots, indented beneath costa and slightly angled outwards in middle, followed closely by a fine interrupted line; a subterminal series indented above middle, cilia white. Hindwings with dorsum long, termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but without antemedian dots; postmedian and subterminal lines converging towards dorsum. Underside white without markings.

North Queensland: Cooktown (Endeavour River); type in National Museum, Melbourne.

Artigisa microsticta n. sp.

μικροστικτος, minutely speckled—

♂. 22-25 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi very long, obliquely ascending, second joint exceeding vertex, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, stout, obtusely pointed; brown, at base fuscous, terminal joint pale at base and apex. Antennæ fuscous; with tufts of long cilia (3). Abdomen fuscous-brown; tuft fuscous. Legs fuscous, with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen rounded, oblique, slightly crenulate; brownish-fuscous; stigmata obscure, blackish; orbicular round or dotlike; reniform obliquely elongate, constricted in middle, sometimes partly obsolete; a wedge-shaped whitish-ochreous costal mark at about $\frac{2}{3}$, bisected by a fine minutely dentate fuscous line to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, on its edges minute whitish-ochreous specks; a submarginal series of blackish dots, each preceded and followed by a whitish-ochreous dot; cilia fuscous, with some reddish-purple scales. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, dentate; as forewings.

North Queensland: Ravenshoe and Millaa Millaa (3,000 feet), in September, November, and December. Queensland: Montville (1,500 feet), near Nambour, in September. Four specimens.

Gen. *Philogethes* nov.

φιλογηθης, cheerful—

Head with frontal tuft. Tongue strong. Palpi very long, porrect; second joint extremely long, thickened with rough scales, with a ridge of long rough scales on upper surface throughout; terminal joint short, acute. Antennæ in male shortly ciliated. Forewings with areole present; 2 from middle, 3, 4, 5 approximated from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7 connate with 8, 9, 10 from areole, 11 from beyond middle, anastomosing shortly with areole. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from well above angle ($\frac{1}{3}$), 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell near base.

Probably allied to *Hypenodes* Gn., which has lost the areole in the forewing.

Philogethes metableta n. sp.

μεταβλητος, variable—

♂. 18-20 mm. Head whitish; face sometimes fuscous. Palpi fuscous, lower half of external surface sometimes brown-whitish. Antennæ brown-whitish, towards base annulated with dark fuscous; ciliations in male less than 1. Thorax brown-whitish; bases of tegulæ dark fuscous. Abdomen brown-whitish; sometimes with a pair of dark fuscous dots on second segment, or some dorsal suffusion on terminal segment. Legs brownish-whitish, with some fuscous scales; apices of tibiæ fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen wavy, strongly angled on vein 4, incurved between this and apex; brown-whitish, with fuscous markings; a short streak on costa from base; a line from costa near base to base of dorsum; a straight, slightly dentate line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a similar line from before midcosta to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, followed by a narrow fuscous suffusion more or less complete; two dots above middle transversely placed follow this; a fine, strongly sinuate, slightly dentate line from beyond midcosta to beyond mid-dorsum; a sinuate subterminal line sometimes preceded by three ferruginous dots; a submarginal series of dots; in one example a quadrangular blotch between subterminal line and termen, from which a strong line cutting subterminal runs to dorsum; a fine terminal line; cilia brown-whitish, on excavation

fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, irregularly dentate; two approximated antemedian lines, between which is a discal dot; a series of dots from tornus, closely followed by a line, neither reaching costa; between them two discal dots; submarginal dots and cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in May; Lake Barrine, in September; Ravenshoe, in January; three specimens. I have seen another from Eungella.

Fam. LYMANTRIADÆ.

Lælia turneri Collenette.

Collenette. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10) xiii., p. 216—

This species probably came from New Guinea and should not be included in our Australian list without verification.

Dr. G. A. Waterhouse has informed me that specimens in the British Museum *ex* Coll. Oberthur and labelled "Kuranda. F. P. Dodd" were actually captured in New Guinea.

Fam. ANTHELIDÆ.

Anthela glauerti n. sp.

♂. 30-32 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, antennæ, abdomen, and legs brownish-fuscous; palpi 1; antennal pectinations 6. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; brownish-fuscous; whitish discal spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; a median whitish spot, which is more distinct on underside.

North-west Australia: Yalbalgo; two specimens received from the West Australian Museum.

Anthela decolor n. sp.

decolor, faintly coloured—

♀. 46-48 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs ochreous-grey-whitish; palpi 1. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, slightly produced, termen sinuate, not oblique; ochreous-grey-whitish; markings slightly darker grey; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a sinuate subterminal fascia; a narrow terminal fascia on costal half of termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; fascia median.

North-west Australia: Yalbalgo; two specimens received from the West Australian Museum.

Anthela virescens n. sp.

virescens, partly green—

♂. 40-45 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; reddish-brown, towards apex pale ochreous. Antennæ white; pectinations in male 8, fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi and outer surface of tibiæ whitish; a white dot on apices of middle and posterior tibiæ. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen rounded, not oblique; fuscous-purple; a moderate basal patch suffused with green, its posterior edge dentate; a nearly straight green line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; beyond this terminal area more or less suffused with green, with a green subterminal line preceded by a series of fuscous dots and partly edged posteriorly with fuscous; a circular discal spot fuscous with whitish

centre; cilia fuscous-purple, apices reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous-reddish; a sub-basal median fuscous dot; a straight fuscous transverse line at $\frac{4}{5}$; beyond this as forewings. Underside reddish, with whitish-centred discal spot and transverse fuscous line on forewing beyond and on hindwing before middle.

New South Wales: Tooloom, in March; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDÆ.

Porela arida Wlk.

I am now satisfied that *P. delineata* Wlk. is a synonym of this species, which is variable.

Fam. PYRAUSTIDÆ.

Diathrausta metallosticha n. sp.

μεταλλοστιχος: with metallic lines—

♀. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi grey; base and extreme apex white. Antennæ grey. Thorax white; apices of tegulæ yellowish. Abdomen whitish; base of dorsum yellowish. Legs whitish; anterior pair with dark fuscous rings. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa almost straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white; a broad grey costal streak ceasing abruptly before apex; an orange-yellow streak edged with fuscous from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum very obliquely outwards to middle of disc; a narrow orange-yellow terminal band edged with fuscous anteriorly connected by an orange-yellow fuscous-edged line with costal streak beyond middle; in the terminal band is a silvery streak from apex ceasing abruptly in a broad end above tornus; cilia pale grey with three blackish bars above tornus, on apex yellowish. Hindwings with apex rounded, termen nearly straight; basal area white, defined by a wavy fuscous median line; terminal area yellow; a silvery submarginal line interrupted and not reaching tornus; five blackish dots on middle part of termen; cilia silvery white.

North Queensland: Chillagoe, in September; one specimen.

Margaronia eurytalis.

Glyphodes eurytusalis Wlk. Cat. Brit. Mus. xvii., p. 503. Hmps. Moths Ind. iv., p. 355.

Glyphodes opalalis Hmps. Ill. Het. viii., p. 135. Pl. 155, f. 20.

This handsome species has not previously been recorded from Australia.

North Queensland; Cape York in October; Kuranda in September; Lake Barrine, near Atherton, in September; four specimens. Also from Borneo, Ceylon, India, and Loyalty Islands.

Gen. *Macrobela* nov.

μακροβελος, with long palpi—

Tongue well developed. Face with a short acute anterior projection. Labial palpi straight, porrect, very long ($3\frac{1}{2}$ –4), with rough projecting scales at base beneath; otherwise smooth-scaled; terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$, stout, obtusely pointed. Maxillary palpi short, stout, obtuse, not dilated. Antennæ smooth; ciliations minute in both sexes. Posterior tibiæ with outer spurs $\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings with 4 and 5 connate, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hindwings with 5 approximated to 4 at origin, 7 anastomosing with 12 for half its length.

I place this next *Sceliodes*, from which it differs in the longer labial palpi, stouter maxillary palpi, and stalking of vein 10 of forewing.

Macrobela phæophasma n. sp.

φαιοφασμα, a dusky spectre—

♀. 24-32 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey-brown. Antennæ grey. Abdomen grey-brown, with lateral fringes of whitish scales. Legs white. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex acute, termen slightly bowed on vein 4, slightly oblique; grey; costal edge whitish; a triangular, thinly scaled, translucent whitish area, from costa beyond middle reaching more than half across disc, indented anteriorly; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen nearly straight; grey, with a faintly darker postmedian line; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in December; Ravenshoe, in January (F. P. Dodd); two specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

Myriostephes eucosmeta n. sp.

εὐκοσμητος, very neat—

♂. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous. Labial palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint minute; ochreous-fuscous. Antennæ with joints strongly dilated and angular at apices; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$; grey. (Abdomen missing.) Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; greyish-ochreous; two slender fuscous transverse lines; first from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, angled beneath costa, thence straight; second from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, edged with whitish posteriorly, curved outwards in upper half, thence straight; a white median subcostal discal dot; cilia fuscous, with a darker basal line and three whitish bars, on tornus, above vein 2, and above vein 6. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; a faint postmedian fuscous line; cilia whitish.

Victoria: Beaconsfield (Wandin), in November; two specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

Fam. COSSIDÆ.

Culama crepera n. sp.

creper, dark—

♂. 52 mm. Head pale brown; face dark fuscous. Palpi with second joint long, reaching beyond face; terminal joint $\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous; pectinations in male 3. Thorax dark fuscous, patagia and central area pale brown. Abdomen dark fuscous, towards apex grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, with fine blackish lines and strigulæ partly edged with brown; an incomplete sub-basal line; a curved line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, transverse wavy postmedian and subterminal lines; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; whitish, margins suffused with whitish; cilia fuscous.

West Australia: Coorow, in October; one specimen.